

inches high but each shoot terminates in a 6-inch long raceme of blossom, white, yellow in many shades, orange, pink, rose-color, and varying shades of red to crimson. The Arboretum has been acquiring seeds of these plants under various names from different botanic gardens in Europe. Most of them are color forms of the common *Helianthemum nummularium*, better known as *H. vulgare*. A visit to Bussey Hill will speedily convince the garden-lover that for the rockery and as ground covers in sunny positions Rock Roses are a race of desirable plants.

**Potentilla tridentata** is another excellent ground cover. A suffrutescent plant, it has a slightly wooded rootstalk, ascending 6 to 10 inches high stems, terminating in loose clusters of white flowers. The leaves are lustrous, dark green, 3-foliolate and usually toothed at the apex, from which its specific name is derived. Planted in open, sunny situations, it spreads into a broad carpet.

**Potentilla fruticosa Veitchii**. This shrubby Cinquefoil with pure white blossoms is singularly like a wild Rose in general appearance. In the Shrub Garden it has been in full blossom for a couple of weeks and will continue to bloom intermittently until late autumn. Native of the higher mountains of central and western China, it is extremely hardy. The yellow-flowered *Potentilla fruticosa* is just opening its brightly colored blossoms. This is an excessively variable plant, widespread in pastures and rocky places throughout the boreal regions of the globe.

**Ceanothus ovatus** and its variety *pubescens* are now opening their white flowers in the Shrub Garden. These are much-branched shrubs of upright and spreading habit found wild from New England west to Nebraska, Colorado and Texas. The flowers are borne in small clusters at the ends of leafy shoots.

**Sophora vicifolia** is a loose, thorny shrub, varying in size from 2 feet to straggling bushes 8 or 10 feet tall and broad, with white, tinged with blue, pea-shaped blossoms. Widespread in China, especially in warm dry valleys and in the more arid regions generally, it is a free-flowering bush, but one that does not transplant readily. Nurserymen handling it should grow the plant in pots.

**Enkianthus subsessilis** is the least showy member of the family but is in bloom when the flowers of its relatives are past and on this account is valuable. It has terminal, hanging racemes of tiny yellowish-white, urn-shaped flowers. In the fall, like other members of the family, its leaves assume brilliant autumn tints; in this species yellow being the dominant note.

**Styrax japonica**. The large bushy tree on Centre Street Path of the Japanese Styrax is now fast opening a multitude of pure white, hanging bells. Though a very common tree on the edge of woods and thickets throughout Japan and introduced into this country as long ago as 1862 it is still rare in gardens. This is possibly due to the fact that it transplants badly and, like many other things, ought to be raised in



Wilson, Ernest Henry. 1927. "Ceanothus ovatus." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 1(12), 46–46.

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